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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO;
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE
COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES,
AFL-CIO, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.
UNITED STATES OFFICE OF PERSONNEL
MANAGEMENT, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 25-cv-01780-WHA

**RESPONSE TO COURT'S INQUIRY RE:
UNION MEMBERS**

RESPONSE TO COURT'S INQUIRY AT FURTHER PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION HEARING

At the April 9, 2025 hearing on the preliminary injunction motions filed by the Public Sector Union Plaintiffs and the State of Washington, the Court invited the Public Sector Union Plaintiffs to submit the names of their members who were terminated based on their status as probationary employees. *See* Tr. (4/9/2025) at 84. The Court also ordered Defendants to, at the same time, provide Public Sector Union Plaintiffs with the unredacted list of the probationary employees who were terminated from employment at six Rule 19 agencies that was previously filed under seal. The parties have agreed to and submitted for the Court's approval a protective order covering this information. Dkt. 193.

Plaintiffs hereby submit the information requested by the Court along with an explanation as to how those names were compiled from the information available to the Public Sector Unions and how this submission relates to the appropriate scope of injunctive relief. To the extent Defendants' forthcoming lists reveal additional members of the Public Sector Unions who have been terminated because of probationary status, the Public Sector Unions will supplement these lists as soon as practicable after comparing those lists to union records.

As this response explains and supports with Ninth Circuit and Supreme Court authority, the evidence submitted by Plaintiffs supports a preliminary injunction that covers all probationary employees in the bargaining units that the Public Sector Unions represent, as reflected in the charts handed to the Court at the April 9 hearing and filed earlier today. Dkt. 196. If the Court disagrees, a preliminary injunction should be entered that covers all members of Public Sector Unions at those agencies, based on the Public Sector Unions' showing.

Plaintiffs also hereby submit as an addendum to this Response a notice sent yesterday to all or substantially all probationary employees at the Department of Commerce “reverting [their] termination action to its original effective date” in February 2025.

Identification of Union Members

The existing record before the Court identifies some and describes many members of the Plaintiff Public Sector Unions who were terminated because of their probationary status. *See Blake*

1 Decl., Dkt. 181-1, ¶10; Kelley Decl., Dkt. 18-12, ¶26; Turner-Nichols Decl., Dkt. 18-18, ¶6; Jacobs
 2 Decl., Dkt. 18-10, ¶9; Ronneberg Decl., Dkt. 18-17, ¶14; Evans Decl., Dkt. 18-8, ¶¶1, 25-26 & Ex. B;
 3 Frassetto Decl., Dkt. 18-9, ¶¶1, 22 & Ex. C. Plaintiffs, at the Court's request, hereby supplement that
 4 record with the names of 1,410 probationary employees whom they have been able to determine,
 5 from the information in their current possession, (1) were terminated in February 2025 at OPM's
 6 direction based on their status as probationary employees, (2) are employed in bargaining units
 7 represented by Public Sector Union Plaintiffs, and (3) are dues-paying members of Public Sector
 8 Union Plaintiffs. Supplemental Declaration of Amelia Glymph ("Supp. Glymph Decl.") ¶3 & Ex.1;
 9 Supplemental Declaration of Kory Blake ("Supp. Blake Decl.") ¶4 & Ex. 1.

10 As explained in the accompanying declarations, the lists of names that the Public Sector
 11 Unions have been able to compile from the information in their current possession is underinclusive.
 12 Those declarations explain that Plaintiffs' ability to identify every member of the Public Sector
 13 Unions who was terminated because of probationary status is limited by a number of factors,
 14 including the following:

15 First, the Public Sector Union Plaintiffs' membership records do not reveal whether a
 16 particular member is in probationary employment status. Supp. Glymph Decl. ¶6; Supp. Blake Decl.
 17 ¶9.¹ Those records do not include a member's date of hire (or, in the case of employees recently
 18 promoted, their date of promotion to a different position). Supp. Glymph Decl. ¶6; Supp. Blake Decl.
 19 ¶9. Therefore, the Public Sector Union Plaintiffs are unable to identify probationary employee
 20 members or to assemble a list of those members through a review of the membership records.
 21 Moreover, since January 20, 2025, the federal agencies have terminated employees for several
 22 reasons beyond probationary status. Thus, even when Public Sector Union Plaintiffs become aware
 23 that a particular member has been terminated from their current position, it has not necessarily been
 24 apparent whether the member was terminated based on their probationary status, or based on other
 25 actions of the Administration (such as the anti-DEI executive order).

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27 ¹ While the date the individual joined the union is reflected in membership records, employees
 28 may join the union immediately upon beginning their federal employment, or many months or even
 years thereafter, so this information does not accurately track their probationary status vis-à-vis their
 current position. Supp. Glymph Decl. ¶6.

1 Second, the Public Sector Union Plaintiffs have a legal duty (and authority) to represent *all*
 2 members of the bargaining units they represent, without regard to union membership. 5 U.S.C.
 3 §7114(A)(1) (unions must fairly represent all employees in bargaining unit “without regard to labor
 4 organization membership”); *NTEU v. FLRA*, 800 F.2d 1165, 1168-69 (D.C. Cir. 1986) (duty of fair
 5 representation “co-extensive” with representational authority, and with private sector duty). The
 6 Public Sector Unions help bargaining unit members when they call, regardless of their union
 7 membership status and regardless of whether they pay dues. Supp. Glymph Decl. ¶5; Supp. Blake
 8 Decl. ¶5. While the staff at union locals are familiar with certain union members, or other members
 9 may identify themselves as such, the Public Sector Union Plaintiffs therefore do not ask probationary
 10 employees who have contacted the unions for assistance during the past two months whether they are
 11 union members, and have not tracked that information. Supp. Glymph Decl. ¶5.

12 Third, as of the time of this filing, many of the employing agencies have not provided, and
 13 Public Sector Union Plaintiffs do not otherwise have, a complete list of the terminated probationary
 14 employees at either the agency or bargaining unit level, from which they could determine which of
 15 their members received termination notices in February 2025. Supp. Blake Decl. ¶6; Supp. Glymph
 16 Decl. ¶7. And the agencies provided no notice to the Unions (or anyone else) prior to engaging in
 17 these terminations. When the Public Sector Union Plaintiffs asked federal agencies to provide
 18 information about the February 2025 termination of probationary employees who are represented by
 19 Union Plaintiffs, some agencies refused and others provided inaccurate (and under-inclusive)
 20 information. Supp. Glymph Decl. ¶8; Supp. Blake Decl. ¶6.²

21 Even after the Public Sector Unions filed this lawsuit, and the Court granted an injunction
 22 requiring Defendants to disclose the names of terminated employees at the six agencies covered by
 23

24 ² The agencies have no contractual or other legal duty to provide immediate notice of
 25 termination of individual employees, magnifying the need for agencies to comply with their legal duty
 26 to provide information regarding bargaining unit employees upon the union’s request. See 5 U.S.C.
 27 §7114(b)(2); Supp. Glymph Decl. ¶7; Supp. Blake Decl. ¶6. By contrast, when bargaining unit
 28 employees are subject to a RIF, their union is entitled to advance notice of each employee who will be
 affected. 5 C.F.R. §351.801(a)(2).) The agencies provided no notice here. And the refusal of many
 of the federal agencies to provide that information as requested by the unions, and the provision of
 inaccurate information by some agencies, has impaired the unions’ ability to verify which members
 were terminated in their probationary period.

the March preliminary injunction order, Defendants served Plaintiffs only with redacted versions of those lists. Tr. (4/9/2025) at 29. Therefore, Union Plaintiffs have been unable to cross-reference the list of terminated probationary employees with their membership lists. Pursuant to the Court’s April 9 order, *Public Sector Union Plaintiffs expect to obtain that information for those six agencies simultaneous to this filing*,³ and so, as explained *infra*, will submit a supplemental report as soon as practicable after matching the list of terminated probationary employees against membership records.

Thus, even though Union Plaintiffs *do* know “who [their] own members are,” they do not have complete information that would allow them to file with this Court the name of every union member who was terminated by Defendants because of probationary status. Tr. (4/5/2025) at 28. The unions have compiled the lists submitted with this declaration based on the best information they currently possess and were able to collect in response to the court order.

Appropriate Scope of Preliminary Injunction

The Public Sector Unions’ evidentiary showing in support of their preliminary injunction motion, supplemented by this more detailed individualized information, amply supports the requested injunctive relief to restore the status quo for the unlawfully terminated probationary employees at the agencies where the Public Sector Union plaintiffs represent employees. Dkt. 196. Under longstanding authority, once an associational plaintiff has identified a *single* injured member, injunctive relief appropriately encompasses *all* members of that association who have been injured or face imminent injury, regardless of whether those additional members have been named or otherwise identified. *See Summers v. Earth Island Institute*, 555 U.S. 488, 498 (2009) (for standing to obtain injunctive relief, plaintiff association must “establish[] that *at least one* identified member had suffered or would suffer harm”) (emphasis added); *Warth v. Seldin*, 422 U.S. 490, 515 (1975) (once associational standing is established, organization may “invoke the court’s remedial powers on behalf of its members” to obtain injunction that “will inure to the benefit of *those members of the association actually injured*”) (emphasis added); cf. *FDA v. All. for Hippocratic Med.*, 602 U.S. 367,

³ See Tr. (4/9/2025) at 46 (“[B]y close of business on Friday, I want you to submit a form of protective order that you both agree to, and it has to allow the unions to see it so they can figure out if XYZ is a member of the union.”); Dkt. 193.

1 399 (2024) (Thomas, J., concurring) (“If a single member of an association has suffered an injury,
 2 our doctrine permits that association to seek relief *for its entire membership*—even if the association
 3 has tens of millions of other, non-injured members.”).⁴ Thus, even if relief were extended only to
 4 the Public Sector Union Plaintiffs’ members rather than the entire bargaining unit, governing law
 5 supports extending relief to *all* members—named/identified or not.

6 In fact, in a case like this one, “[w]here it is relatively clear, rather than merely speculative,
 7 that one or more members have been or will be adversely affected by a defendant’s action, ... we see
 8 no purpose to be served by requiring an organization to identify by name the member or members
 9 injured.” *National Council of La Raza v. Cegavske*, 800 F.3d 1032, 1042 (9th Cir. 2015); *accord Mi*
 10 *Familia Vota v. Fontes*, 129 F.4th 691, 708 (9th Cir. 2025) (so holding, in case involving summary
 11 judgment and permanent injunction).⁵

12 Further, relief should extend to *all* probationary employees in the bargaining units that the
 13 Public Sector Union Plaintiffs represent, regardless of their union membership status. As previously
 14 discussed, the Public Sector Union Plaintiffs have a legal duty and authority to represent not only
 15 those federal employees who have voluntarily elected to become union members and pay
 16 membership dues, but all employees in the relevant bargaining units. Union Plaintiffs and their local
 17 affiliates are the exclusive representatives of the bargaining units they represent, and therefore
 18 represent all employees in those bargaining units for matters within the scope of representation.
 19 Supp. Blake Decl. ¶5; Supp. Glymph Decl. ¶5.⁶ For that reason, Plaintiff Unions should be permitted

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 21 ⁴ See also *Students for Fair Admissions, Inc. v. President & Fellows of Harvard Coll.*, 600 U.S.
 22 181, 199 (2023) (upholding associational standing to invalidate college admissions policies based on
 23 showing that organization had 47 members in one case and four identified members in the other);
Parents Involved in Cnty. Schs. v. Seattle Sch. Dist. No. 1, 551 U.S. 701, 718 (2007) (parent association
 24 had standing to obtain “injunctive relief on behalf of ... members whose elementary and middle school
 25 children may be denied admission to the high schools of their choice when they apply for those schools
 26 in the future”) (quotations omitted)); *Labrador v. Poe ex rel. Poe*, 144 S. Ct. 921, 932 (2024) (mem.)
 27 (Kavanaugh, J., concurring) (noting “widespread effect” of injunction issued to “an association that
 28 has many members”).

29 ⁵ That rule applies when, as here, “the defendant need not know the identity of a particular
 30 member to understand and respond to an organization’s claim of injury.” *National Council of La Raza*,
 31 800 F.3d at 1042.

32 ⁶ See, e.g., Supp. Glymph Decl. ¶5 (“AFGE staff have received thousands of calls and emails
 33 from federal employees seeking guidance on the termination of probationary employees. In responding

1 to obtain relief on behalf of all bargaining unit employees who they represent. *See Oregon Advocacy*
 2 *Ctr. v. Mink*, 322 F.3d 1101, 1110 (9th Cir. 2003) (holding that entity with statutory obligation to
 3 represent certain individuals may obtain relief on their behalf, even in the absence of a voluntary
 4 membership relationship, when they are “functional equivalent of members for purposes of [the
 5 entity’s] associational standing”); *Hawai‘i Disability Rights Ctr. v. Kishimoto*, 122 F.4th 353, 365
 6 (9th Cir. 2024) (same). Besides, the Public Sector Union Plaintiffs have demonstrated not only
 7 associational standing, but organizational standing based on the direct impairment of their core
 8 purposes and activities,⁷ and are entitled to a preliminary injunction covering all individuals
 9 represented by Plaintiff Unions on that basis.⁸

10 To the extent that this Court deems it necessary to identify an affected member from each
 11 Rule 19 defendant from which Plaintiffs seek relief, the Union Plaintiffs have identified members
 12 from the following Rule 19 defendants, which are the same agencies listed in the chart filed at Dkt.
 13 196: Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, Department of the
 14 Interior, Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Commerce, Department of Education,
 15 Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Homeland Security, Department of
 16 Housing and Urban Development, Department of Transportation, Environmental Protection Agency,
 17 General Services Administration, and Small Business Administration.

18 **Submission of Additional Information**

19 As previously discussed, this Court also ordered Defendants to serve the unredacted version
 20 of the list of terminated probationary employees at six Rule 19 defendant agencies. Once Plaintiffs
 21 are served with this list, Public Sector Union Plaintiffs will be able to cross-reference their

22 to those requests, AFGE staff provided assistance without regard to the employee’s union membership
 23 status.”).

24 ⁷ See *All. for Hippocratic Med.*, 602 U.S. at 395 (an organizational plaintiff has standing when
 25 a defendant’s conduct has “directly affected and interfered with [the organization’s] core business
 26 activities”); *Havens Realty Corp. v. Coleman*, 455 U.S. 363, 378-79 (1982); see also Blake Decl., Dkt.
 181-1, ¶¶14-17; Jacobs Decl., Dkt. 18-10, ¶¶14-16; Kelley Decl., Dkt. 18-12, ¶¶8-13; Nemeth-
 Greenleaf Decl., Dkt. 18-14, ¶12; Ronneberg Decl., Dkt. 18-17, ¶¶17-18; Turner-Nichols Decl., Dkt.
 18-18, ¶¶7-9.

27 ⁸ Union Plaintiffs are aware of thousands of other terminated probationary employees in the
 28 bargaining units they represent, who may or may not be members of Union Plaintiffs, but who should
 be granted relief. E.g., Supp. Glymph Decl. ¶5; Supp. Blake Decl. ¶5.

membership lists and provide to the Court an updated list of affected union members, and will do so as soon as practicable.

This Court need not and should not wait for that supplemental list before granting preliminary injunctive relief, however. For the reasons explained herein, governing law supports granting such relief without requiring Plaintiffs to identify every affected member. The Public Sector Unions have made more than sufficient showing to warrant relief that maintains the status quo for affected federal employees, whose jobs very much remain under threat—as is amply illustrated by a notice apparently sent to all (or substantially all) Department of Commerce employees yesterday, of which Plaintiffs have just been made aware.

That notice, which Plaintiffs are submitting as an addendum to this response, informs probationary employees who were terminated in February and then reinstated in March pursuant to the District of Maryland’s preliminary injunction that “the Department is *reverting your termination to its original effective date.*”⁹ This wording makes clear that, rather than making new, independent decisions regarding which probationary employees to terminate, the federal agencies are simply reinstating the February 2025 probationary terminations ordered by OPM, which this Court previously held unlawful.

As such, the Court should not wait for updated information before issuing a preliminary injunction restoring the status quo.

⁹ The Department of Commerce includes the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and NOAA probationary employees, including the employee profiled in this article as essential for the release of salmon in Washington state, were among the employees who received the attached letter: <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/04/09/climate/noaa-doge-cuts-salmon.html>.

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